

Crested; Swedish; Buff Orpington; Indian Runner; Campbell; Duclair; Mercktem; Termonde; Magpie; Chinese; Khaki Campbell.

Insects: Crickets, mealworms, honeybees (not to include Africanized varieties), and similar insects that are routinely farm raised.

Other Invertebrates: Earthworms and similar invertebrates that are routinely farm raised.

Export means to depart from, to send from, to ship from, or to carry out of, or attempt to depart from, to send from, to ship from, or to carry out of, or to consign to a carrier in any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States with an intended destination of any place not subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, whether or not such departure, sending, or carrying, or shipping constitutes an exportation within the meaning of the Custom laws of the United States. When a passenger leaving the jurisdiction of the United States enters the designated international area of embarkation of an airport, all accompanying personal hand-carried items and checked baggage will be regarded as exports.

Import means to land on, bring into, or introduce into, or attempt to land on, bring into, or introduce into any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, whether or not such landing, bringing, or introduction constitutes an importation within the meaning of the tariff laws of the United States.

We means Fish and Wildlife Service or Service.

You means licensee, or importer/exporter of record.

[61 FR 31868, June 21, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 23025, Apr. 29, 1999]

Subpart B—Importation and Exportation at Designated Ports

§ 14.11 General restrictions.

Except as otherwise provided in this part, no person may import or export any wildlife at any place other than a Customs port of entry designated in § 14.12.

[45 FR 56673, Aug. 25, 1980; 45 FR 64953, Oct. 1, 1980]

§ 14.12 Designated ports.

The following ports of entry are designated for the importation and exportation of wildlife and wildlife products and are referred to hereafter as “designated ports”:

- (a) Anchorage, Alaska.
- (b) Atlanta, Georgia.
- (c) Baltimore, Maryland.
- (d) Boston, Massachusetts.
- (e) Chicago, Illinois.
- (f) Dallas/Fort Worth, Texas.
- (g) Honolulu, Hawaii.
- (h) Houston, Texas.
- (i) Los Angeles, California.
- (j) Louisville, Kentucky.
- (k) Memphis, Tennessee.
- (l) Miami, Florida.
- (m) New Orleans, Louisiana.
- (n) New York, New York.
- (o) Portland, Oregon.
- (p) San Francisco, California.
- (q) Seattle, Washington.

[69 FR 70382, Dec. 6, 2004]

§ 14.13 Emergency diversion.

Wildlife which has been imported into the United States at any port or place other than a designated port solely as a result of a diversion due to an aircraft or vessel emergency must proceed as an in-transit shipment under Customs bond to a designated port, or to any port where a permit or other provision of this part provides for lawful importation.

§ 14.14 In-transit shipments.

(a) Wildlife destined for a point within the United States may be imported into the United States at any port if such wildlife proceeds as an in-transit shipment under Customs bond to a designated port, or to any port where a permit or other provision of this part provides for lawful importation.

(b) Wildlife moving in-transit through the United States from one foreign country to another foreign country is exempt from the designated port requirements of this part, if such wildlife is not unloaded within the United States.

§ 14.15 Personal baggage and household effects.

(a) Any person may import into or export from the United States at any

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Customs port wildlife products or manufactured articles that are not intended for commercial use and are used as clothing or contained in accompanying personal baggage. However, this exception to the designated port requirement does not apply to any raw or dressed fur; raw, salted, or crusted hide or skin; game trophy; or to wildlife requiring a permit pursuant to part 16, 17, 18, 21, or 23 of this subchapter B.

(b) Wildlife products or manufactured articles, including mounted game trophies or tanned hides, which are not intended for sale and are part of a shipment of the household effects of persons moving their residence to or from the United States may be imported or exported at any Customs port of entry. However, this exception to the designated port requirement does not apply to any raw fur; raw, salted, or crusted hide or skin; or to wildlife requiring a permit pursuant to part 16, 17, 18, 21, or 23 of this subchapter B.

[45 FR 56673, Aug. 25, 1980, as amended at 61 FR 31868, June 21, 1996]

§ 14.16 Border ports.

(a) Except for wildlife requiring a permit pursuant to part 16, 17, 18, 21, or 23 of this subchapter B, wildlife whose country of origin is Canada or the United States may be imported or exported at any of the following Customs ports of entry:

- (1) Alaska—Alcan;
- (2) Idaho—Eastport;
- (3) Maine—Calais, Houlton, Jackman;
- (4) Massachusetts—Boston;
- (5) Michigan—Detroit, Port Huron, Sault Sainte Marie;
- (6) Minnesota—Grand Portage, International Falls, Minneapolis-St. Paul;
- (7) Montana—Raymond, Sweetgrass;
- (8) New York—Buffalo-Niagara Falls, Champlain;
- (9) North Dakota—Dunseith, Pembina, Portal;
- (10) Ohio—Cleveland;
- (11) Vermont—Derby Line, Highgate Springs; and
- (12) Washington—Blaine, Sumas.

(b) Except for wildlife requiring a permit pursuant to part 16, 17, 18, 21, or 23 of this subchapter B, wildlife whose country of origin is Mexico or the United States may be imported or ex-

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ported at any of the following Customs ports of entry:

- (1) Arizona—Lukeville, Nogales;
- (2) California—Calexico, San Diego-San Ysidro; and
- (3) Texas—Brownsville, El Paso, Laredo.

(c) Except for wildlife requiring a permit pursuant to part 16, 17, 18, or 21 of this subchapter B, wildlife lawfully taken by U.S. residents in the United States, Canada, or Mexico and imported or exported for noncommercial purposes, may be imported or exported at any Customs port of entry.

§ 14.17 Personally owned pet birds.

Any person may import a personally owned pet bird at any port designated under, and in accordance with, 9 CFR part 92.

§ 14.18 Marine mammals.

Any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States who has lawfully taken a marine mammal on the high seas and who is authorized to import such marine mammal in accordance with the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 and implementing regulations (50 CFR parts 18 and 216) may import such marine mammal at any port or place.

§ 14.19 Special ports.

(a) Except for wildlife requiring a permit pursuant to part 16, 17, 18, 21, or 23 of this subchapter B, wildlife which is imported for final destination in Alaska, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands, may be imported through those Customs ports of entry named hereafter for the respective State or Territory of final destination:

- (1) Alaska—Alcan, Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau;
- (2) Puerto Rico—San Juan; and
- (3) Virgin Islands—San Juan, Puerto Rico.

(b) Except for wildlife requiring a permit pursuant to part 16, 17, 18, 21, or 23 of this subchapter B, wildlife which originates in Alaska, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands, may be exported through the following Customs ports for the respective State or Territory:

- (1) Alaska—Alcan, Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau;
- (2) Puerto Rico—San Juan; and